

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, 1880.

It is stated that Mrs. Garfield will continue the cold water policy inaugurated at the White House by Mrs. Hayes.

Congressman Washburne, of Minnesota, was elected two years ago, by a majority of 3,000 and his seat was contested by his Democratic competitor. This year his majority was over 8,000.

We are under obligations to Gen. A. W. Fisher, formerly of Bladen and now in the Pension office at Washington where he is a most industrious and useful official, the "Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30th, 1880." Hon. J. A. Bentley is now the Commissioner of Pensions.

Any person, who has observed scrupulously the phases of southern Bourbon politics, has learned that there is a large element of insincerity inside it. There is a large element of the southern whites who have two sets of opinions on politics—one set which they keep to themselves and another which they flaunt abroad, and act upon openly. This class, in their reserved and conscientious reflections hold one set of opinions which they cherish in secret, and which are held in subordination in all their public action by that peculiar tyranny of public opinion that was generated by their social system of several years ago. They are restrained constantly from uttering the honest deductions of their intellects. In other words they do not dare to say what they think. Their brains survive in a sort of cringing servility and in a constant attitude of mute revolt, at the debased condition in which they are held. There is nothing like unrestrained intellectual action on political subjects. There is nothing of that free and liberal thinking on public questions that ought to belong to a free man.

A telegram to the Associated Press from the town of Greencastle, Indiana, dated December 10th, states that "A convention of colored emigrants in this state from North Carolina assembled here to-day, and was well attended by delegates from different parts of the state. Willis Hun, late of the North Carolina legislature, was president, and Rev. H. A. Burton, secretary. Numerous addresses were made contrasting life in North Carolina with that in Indiana, the sentiments of the immigrants revealing their true feelings in the matter. A lengthy address was adopted setting forth the grievances which drove them from North Carolina, and speaking in the highest terms of their satisfaction with their condition in Indiana."

The returns of the last Census shows that the original slave states had in their limits more than 3,516,199 persons entitled to vote. But the election returns of those same states show that only 2,749,677 persons did in reality vote, or rather that only that number were reported in the returns. This leaves 1,066,522 votes in the southern states which were certainly at least not counted. It took as by the same Census returns 6,442,041 voters in the north to give them 184 Members of Congress, or 10,333 more voters to a Member. Over one-ninth of the whole voting population of the nation were deprived of their votes in the southern states, and 25,000 voters elected a Member of Congress in the south while it took 36,000 in the north. It is about time for some of the southern Members of Congress to give profound study to Article XIV, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States.

A Tribune correspondent gives an amusing account of the attempt of Joe Davis, the Raleigh member, to make capital out of the fraud cry which is long since forgotten, and harped away on the report of the Potter Committee. We will let the correspondent tell the rest of the discomfiture of Davis:—

There is no man more familiar with all the details of that investigation than Mr. Reed of Maine, who was a member of the Potter Committee. As soon as Mr. Davis had finished his remarks, Mr. Reed arose, and in a ten minutes' speech which awakened the House from its sleepy condition, completely demolished the structure so laboriously raised by the diligent North Carolinian. Mr. Reed was really cruel in some of his remarks, but there were no visible signs of sorrow or pity among the Republicans. Mr. Reed disposed in a few words of the assertions made by Mr. Davis, by showing that the testimony taken by the Potter Committee disproved them all.

The nomination of Judge William R. Woods, now circuit Judge of the 5th circuit, comprising the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to the position of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Strong, is the first appointment of that kind from the reconstructed states since the war. Judge Woods is a native of Ohio, and went to Alabama at the close of the war and was appointed by President Grant to the position which he now holds of

Circuit Judge. He has acquired a good deal of reputation by the boldness and ability which he has manifested in the administration of justice in the troubled region comprising that circuit. And it may be said that he has resided long enough in the south to be considered a permanent citizen there. This nomination may be taken as one of the signs of the times.

NORTH CAROLINA IN CABINETS

There have been only four members of the Cabinet from North Carolina, and they were all Secretaries of the Navy. John Branch was appointed by Andrew Jackson, March 9, 1829, and was succeeded in 1831 by Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and he by Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, in 1834. George E. Badger was appointed by President Harrison March 6, 1841, and held until September 13, 1841, when he resigned in consequence of President Tyler voting the bill to re-charter the U. S. National Bank. President Fillmore appointed William A. Graham July 20, 1850, who held until 1852, and became the Whig candidate for Vice-President on the Scott and Graham ticket. James C. Dobbin was appointed by President Pierce March 7, 1853, and held the whole four years. President Harrison's Cabinet was one of the most remarkable as to its intellectual character of any. Daniel Webster was Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy; Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster General; and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General—a galaxy of great scholars, lawyers and statesmen.

It must be admitted that John Tyler kept up the character of the Cabinet in this respect. Daniel Webster in the State Department was succeeded by that most accomplished son of South Carolina, Hugh Swinton Legare, of whom it may be said that he was one of the most charming characters of America. Of Huguenot blood, born in Charleston, trained at first only in the schools of that state but afterwards in the best schools of England and Europe, he revealed in letters, philosophy and law, wrote brilliant essays for the old North American in its more classic but less ambitious days, when its presiding geniuses were Jared Sparks, Joseph Story, William Ellery Channing, and others of the most cultivated men of those times. He was a Union man when nullification ran rampant in his state, and in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" in 1849 his silver tongue rang in nearly all the states in defence of the old Whig doctrines. Strangely enough he was succeeded after Upshur and Nelson, among the younger, by John C. Calhoun himself in March 1844, a man more than his equal in power of brain and skill of dialectics, but a dangerous sower of political heresies which have brought their bitter fruits of disaster and blood to the south. Then in that remarkable Cabinet there was afterwards John C. Spencer, of New York, and John Y. Mason, of Virginia.

North Carolina has had no speaker of the House excepting Nathaniel Macon in the 7th 8th and 9th Congresses. It also had Macon as President Pro Tem of the Senate in the 19th and 20th Congresses; and Jesse Franklin in the 8th Congress; and Willie P. Mangum in the 27th and 28th Congresses. Mr. Macon was for thirty-seven consecutive years a member of Congress, and became its Nestor.

THE ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL CONTENTS

The Hon. A. A. Mabson, Republican, to Hon. William C. Oates, both of the 3rd Congressional District of Alabama, has made formal protest giving the action taken as follows:—
That in Lee county, 325 votes cast for Mabson were counted for Oates; that in Russell county, 780 votes were transferred in the same way from Mabson to Oates, and 700 Republican electors prevented from voting by fraud and violence; that in Bullock county, the canvassers threw out, unlawfully, 1,747 votes for Mabson and 677 for Oates, and also counted for Oates 175 votes which had been cast for Mabson; that in Henry county, 280 votes cast for Mabson were counted for Oates, 27 votes for Mabson rejected because Garfield's name was on the tickets, and 230 votes fraudulently counted for Oates; and that in Barbour county 742 votes cast for Mabson were counted for Oates, and in box No. 2, at Eufaula, 250 ballots counted for Oates which had not been cast. In each of these specifications the number of fraudulent votes is assigned to the precincts in which they were counted. No allegations are made in relation to the returns from the remaining three counties of the district. Looking over the specifications, it is seen that if they are sustained, the reported vote of the district will undergo the changes shown below.

It is claimed that enough of this sort of frauds can be proved in the district to change Oates', Democrat, pretended majority of 4,975 to 1,855 majority for Mabson, Republican.

In the first Congressional district a similar protest has been made, showing an equally conclusive case.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not counted for Wm. P. Canaday, by poll-holders, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

SHERMAN AND GOV. FOSTER.

A Columbus correspondent of the Times presents a more real analysis of the situation of the Ohio Senatorship than has yet appeared. He deals with the subject as if the Senatorship lay between Secretary Sherman and Gov. Foster, and no dark horse in question. He says that there is only one man who can hold the Republicans of the state together in the coming off year and that is Charlie Foster. His strength with the crowd is his weakness, in relation to the Senatorship. Foster's warmest friends want him to stay in the state and run for Governor again. There is much meat in the following nut:

"There is one thing certain. If Mr. Foster becomes fully persuaded that Mr. Sherman or any other man, is the choice of the people of the state for Senator, he is too careful a politician—to say nothing of his Republican patriotism—to place himself in opposition to that will. There is another thing equally certain. If Mr. Foster comes to the conclusion that there is a great danger of defeat in a contest with Mr. Sherman in a legislative caucus, he will not risk his reputation as a successful man by inviting that defeat. If Mr. Sherman is ahead in this fight, there is no man in the state who will know that fact in advance of its Governor. When, therefore, it becomes apparent that Sherman is well ahead in the contest, the withdrawal of Foster may be looked for.

As between Foster and Sherman, a ballot on a question of personal popularity would give the former a large majority. It is far from safe to assume that the same result would come from a ballot of Ohio Republicans on the Senatorial question. A number of things prevent. Mr. Sherman's past record, the sympathy growing from his defeat at Chicago, his course as Secretary of the Treasury, his Senatorial experience and undoubted ability, the need of strong Republicans in the coming Congress, the objection to the use of the Governorship as a stepping stone merely to something higher, the desire that Foster shall serve his term out, and the necessity that exists for his leadership in the field next year, unite to form a strong belt of arguments with which every doubtful legislator is girdled by the friends of the Secretary. From the first Foster was acknowledged on all sides to be in the lead, but that was before Sherman had decided not to look for a place in the Cabinet, and when the field was narrowed to a contest between Foster and Stanley Matthews or some lesser aspirant. The advent of Sherman, with a determination to make a close war, has put a new face on the matter. Looking the field over carefully, one concludes that he brought upon the Governor as to persuade him to abandon the field. If he decides to make the contest he will make a gallant fight, for he has hosts of friends, and the young men are for him almost to a man. But, as said above, his great weakness lies in the extent of his strength.

CROWDING BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Business is crowding in the present Congress. The bill relating to Gen. Fitz John Porter introduced by Senator Randolph has passed the Senate in a modified form by a party Democratic vote against the opposition to it of Senators Edmunds, Carpenter, Burnside and Logan. The resolution as passed is to the effect that the President may at his discretion restore Gen. Porter to the rank of Colonel without back pay and on the retired list with half pay. Senator Davis offered the following amendment:

"That the President is hereby authorized within eighteen months from the passage of this act, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to the army Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed by sentence of court martial January 19, 1863: *Provided, however*, That such appointment shall give no higher rank than Colonel on the retired list. *And provided further*, That said Porter shall receive no pay and compensation or allowance for the time intervening between his dismissal and such appointment."

This was agreed to. Mr. Logan also charged that the object of all these bills had been to avoid asking the President for pardon. He denounced the agitation for Porter's relief as sickly sentimentalism. Had Porter been in the Army of the Tennessee, his perfidy would have ended his life. If generosity must be shown to any one, let it be to a deserving man. Jeff Davis was a man in a military way, as was Porter. Mr. Logan had more respect for an active leader than for a traitorous Federal officer.

The bill was finally passed as amended and is a serious mistake and will operate as a demoralization of the Army.

The resolution to amend § 1100 will provoke a long debate. Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill in relation to the Geneva award. Senator Cameron wants to get up the bill for the relief of Ben. Holliday, and Burnside, and press his bill to establish a National Educational Fund from the proceeds of the public lands. There are also a long list of private bills, all the appropriation bills, later oceanic canals, subsidies, &c., &c., and a great many measures provocative of endless discussion.

Personal.

Secretary Thompson has tendered to the President his resignation as Secretary of the Navy, as he has accepted the presidency of the American branch of Lesseps' Panama Canal Company, with a salary of \$25,000 a year. He says that the Panama Canal Company has at present subscribed \$120,000,000.

It is said that a new division of military departments will be formed out of Arizona, Texas and a part of the present department of Missouri, and Gen. Schofield assigned to its command.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard of Alabama, United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, has been attacked in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies for attending an anti-slavery meeting.

General Wickham of Virginia, manager and President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is urged by his friends as a member of President Garfield's Cabinet.

If Mr. Robeson of New Jersey, were not so absolutely the Republican leader of the House, he would probably be elected Senator of New Jersey. Ex-Senator Frellighuysen would be as good a selection as could be made.

That old political veteran of the Kansas era, Galusha A. Grow, is looming up as a candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania.

James Redpath, who is just back from a long sojourn in disturbed Ireland says that an Irish House of Lords is a dream of the past. The present movement is entirely, an uprising of Irish Democracy and when they get power they will have no use for Lords whether Irish or foreign.

Judge Strong's resignation and Judge Swain's retirement on account of age will cause two vacancies on the Supreme Bench. President Hayes can do a graceful thing by putting a southern Republican lawyer of the first-class on that bench.

Gen. Grant says of the Lesseps canal that he thinks Lesseps proposes to dig a ditch at Panama which cannot be made to work.

Mount Baker in Washington Territory broke out in a volcanic eruption. Gen. Allen Rutherford of this city, where he has always held his residence, was one of the committee of the Boys in Blue, consisting of Generals Logan, Burnside and Hawley, and several hundred Boys in Blue, to receive Gen. Grant at Washington.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, 71 years of age, a lineal descendant of John Winthrop, the first Puritan Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1630, and who was himself for ten years a member of the House of the 30th Congress, and afterwards U. S. Senator by appointment, and long one of the most distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, will deliver the Centennial Memorial Oration at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1881.

SENATOR BAYARD COMMITTING CALUMNY.

Vice President Arthur, Senator Conkling, Ex-Secretary Boutwell, and Judge Davis Publish a "Very Plain Card and Denounce a" Truthless Calumny."

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 19.—The Press will publish to-morrow a letter from George S. Boutwell, C. A. Arthur, Noah Davis, and Roscoe Conkling, in which, after referring to an editorial that appeared in the Press of October 29, 1880, in which it was alleged that Senator Bayard, in a speech delivered recently at Dover, referred to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who were compelled some years ago to refund to the government the amount of duties unpaid on certain undervalued invoices, and declared that Senator Conkling, Noah Davis, the District Attorney, Mr. Arthur, the Collector, Mr. Jayne, the special officer, and Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, were present in the Custom House when this money (\$267,000) was paid, and that they divided it among themselves, concluding: "A month has now elapsed since this report was published and characterized by this report as utter calumny. The State Standard, a newspaper published at Dover, the place where the speech is said to have been made, contained, only one day later than your issue, a like report. Yet up to this time no disclaimer or retraction by or on behalf of Mr. T. F. Bayard has appeared, as far as we know. We think it time to notice so serious a slander, purporting to come from a member of the Senate of the United States. We, therefore, pronounce the statement, by whomsoever made, a truthless calumny. If it was made with the assertion that the man who made it had knowledge and means of knowledge of its truth, besides being a falsehood, it was a willful and wicked falsehood.

GEORGE H. BOUTWELL, C. A. ARTHUR, NOAH DAVIS, ROSCOE CONKLING.

"NEW YORK, November 29, 1880." If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not entitled to do so, send his name and the name of the poll-holders, to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

An old lady living on Big Crab Tree, in Vance county, is said to have a gourd which she uses as a trunk, with a lock and key in which she keeps all her wearing clothes, and a considerable amount of her bedding and other trunks too numerous to mention. The gourd is said to hold four bushels.

NORTH CAROLINA CHATS.

It seems that the Pamlico county Grand Jury indicted Judge David Schenck on two charges:—1. That he neglected to be present at Pamlico court on Tuesday when the legal day for the court to set was on Monday. 2. That the Judge adjourned the Pamlico court leaving a criminal in jail without a trial. Such Democratic papers as the Goldsboro Messenger and the Kingston Journal justify the indictment, and the Greenville Express denounces it. Hon. C. W. Grady is the Solicitor for that District.

The Warrenton Gazette favors the selection of Mr. Shotwell for state printer, because he was a kuklux. This is in very bad taste, and it must be said that Mr. Shotwell is entitled to that position for much better reasons than those assigned by the Gazette.

Creecy, of the Elizabeth City Economist, with his usual proclivity for spinning tough yarns, has been telling of a snapping-turtle that had lain under the sill of somebody's mill until the mill was imbedded in its back, and yet Creecy says that the turtle was "alive, fat and doing well." That is all very well, but we caught one last year that was marked with the owners name—Adam A. M. L.—and underneath that was the following: "Pass this animal into the ark until the shower is over. Noah, Captain."—Ashville News.

The Newbernian, being pleased with the late change in the schedule of the A. & N. C. Railroad, observes that if that road would lower its rates of freight and fare for passengers one-half, the travel over the road would be quadrupled.

A narrow gauge railroad is devised running from Statesville to Danville, Va.

Newbern is rejoicing over the rice industry. It claims to have shipped forty thousand bushels this year.

The Alamance Gleamer:—"In the first place, the south, during the lull in the political storm, should bestir herself to develop those resources with which Providence has so kindly blessed her. Her mineral, manufacturing and agricultural interests should receive attention, and she can thus be made to keep pace with the progress of the times." Directly after it declares for the perpetuity and integrity of the southern Bourbon party. "Non constat," as the lawyers say.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Dec. 16, 1880.

Editor Wilmington Post:—Washington is assuming her lively winter appearance, except, however, in a certain part of the Capital. In passing through the corridors of the House and Senate, one is reminded rather of the employees of that branch of the National Legislature presented the appearance of men just recovering from chills and fever. They looked haggard and disconsolate. As they moved about they seemed in deep meditation. Each one imagining that he heard the walls echoing "Mine Mine Tired Upstairs."

They were not, as in other days, sitting back from their feet upon the tables and desks, puffing cigars and full of jokes. But you would suppose their last friend was dead and they were preparing for the funeral. The inexorable certainty of their doom is what renders it so appalling. In contemplating this scene, we caught the inspiration of the poet, who said, "Tis the sunset of life gives its mystical lure, coming events cast their shadows before." The politicians are busy in fixing up a Cabinet for Gen. Garfield. We are decidedly of the opinion, however, that the President-elect, fully understands that business himself. He will be his own Cabinet maker. Whilst such is the fact, the country looks hopefully to have the valuable services and long experience of that distinguished statesman, Hon. John Sherman, in the new administration. If, however, he does not go into the Cabinet, it seems to be very certain that the Federal Assembly of Ohio, will send him to the U. S. Senate. The familiar theatre of his many triumphs and grand achievements. The counsels and services of such a statesman, are indispensable to the country. He is the man to carry out the great measures of his own creation.

We are gratified to know that the Hon. W. P. Canaday intends to make a contest for the seat in the next Congress, to which he is justly, honestly and legally entitled. Mr. Canaday is a true representative man. He stands upon the platform of the living and progressive ideas and maxims of the age. Sound universal education, fast elections, honest courts, good government, national authority supreme.

We are preparing for a vigorous contest in Virginia next year. With \$4,000 Republican votes to start on, and a deep gulf between the two Democratic factions, it is believed we can succeed. With the prestige of a glorious national victory, we may expect accessions from the ranks of both the other factions. In the contest, the stakes are important. Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, U. S. Senator, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Besides wiping out many odious features in the organic and statute law of the state.

OSWEGO.

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Alamance	11,613	6,992	7,821	14,316	37	9,997	4,682
Ashe	10,025	5,569	6,253	17,418	7	11,968	10,602
Caswell	22,025	11,427	12,629	24,417	29	16,389	15,601
Chatham	20,531	10,933	10,598	29,288	23	16,389	15,601
Davies	11,967	6,596	8,311	11,992	4	7,779	8,000
Edgecombe	26,179	13,123	13,054	26,133	4	7,306	16,227
Franklin	18,670	9,832	9,228	18,665	9	9,473	10,422
Forsythe	20,829	10,296	10,333	20,820	63	13,442	14,825
Granville	31,285	15,567	15,728	31,162	123	13,002	15,036
Guilford	25,284	11,320	12,361	25,294	190	16,068	21,106
Hallifax	30,300	15,211	15,089	30,249	50	9,162	4,086
Irwell	22,622	10,877	11,735	22,631	41	16,738	3,191

We will publish the remainder of the counties just as fast as we receive them.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.

The 19th of October, 1781, the British force of 7,000 men centered at the point of the peninsula at Yorktown, in Virginia, surrendered to Gen. Washington and the combined American and French forces, the French being under command of Gen. LaFayette. This practically ended war. There had been a siege of the British fortifications there and the surrender was complete. Washington received the sword of Lord Cornwallis and the whole British force capitulated.

It is to celebrate this event that the Yorktown Centennial Association was organized and recently assembled and laid out the preliminaries of the programme to be submitted to the Congressional Committee which has been adopted, as follows:—

Its proposed that the celebration will open in Washington on Oct. 6th, under the auspices of the United States Government, on which occasion the officials who conducted so successfully the celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1876 will be invited to participate in the opening ceremonies.

On the 6th the United States Government will receive formally the representatives of the Republic of France and the descendants of such other foreign citizens as assisted the colonies to achieve their independence.

The colonial states will entertain the foreign participants for a day each alternately by military displays. As Virginia was the first to call for the Colonial Congress that passed the Declaration of Independence, which was sustained on the field of Yorktown in that state, and was the first to propose this celebration of that result, and as Pennsylvania seconded Virginia's proposition to hold the said celebration, it is proper that these two states should unite in entertaining the foreign visitors on the 7th.

On Saturday, the 8th, the "Yorktown Centennial Citizens' Association" will become the hosts, and furnish such entertainment as they may deem most attractive.

On Monday, the 10th, the admiral commanding the American fleet and the commander of Fortress Monroe will unite in giving an entertainment, embracing military and naval display.

On Tuesday, the 11th, the grounds will be devoted to the state of New York.

On Wednesday, the 12th, the visitors will be entertained by the states of Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Thursday, the 13th, to North Carolina and New Hampshire.

Friday, the 14th, to Georgia and Connecticut, the two leading manufacturing colonial states.

Saturday, the 15th, to the states of Rhode Island and Maryland.

On Monday, the 17th, the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the officials and employees of all the United States Government Departments will entertain the visitors.

Tuesday, the 18th, to the states of New Jersey and Delaware, historic through Brandywine, Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth.

Wednesday, the 19th, the Centennial Day, upon which the cornerstone of the monument will be laid, will be devoted to the United States Government, the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, and other organized bodies and societies under the auspices of the Congressional committee.

The remaining three days, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, inclusive, will be devoted to the citizens of the states that have been admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution. This programme is recommended, and if accepted there will be no difficulty in raising capital for carrying it out. It will afford interesting entertainment during the celebration, and comfort to visitors and citizens during their attendance.

It is believed that the receipts through admissions and the sale of the property of the association, at the close of the celebration, will return to stockholders the full amount of their subscriptions. The estimate of the expenses attending the centennial is \$15,000, and the admissions, at 50 cents a head, are considered amply safe to return the expenses.

The Association propose to purchase Temple Farm, of five hundred acres, on which is still standing the More House, in which the articles of the capitulation of the British army were prepared and signed. The cost will be \$15,000. The farm is about three-fourths of a mile from the landing at the village and is reached by a level plain. It is proposed to construct a narrow gauge railroad from the entrance gate at the village down an avenue to be laid to the site of the More House, which will be enclosed by a picket fence. The stock will be used in certificates illustrative of important points in the conception and achievement of American independence.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, are reported to send in all account of funds to Col. Blocker at this place. We hope they will be sure to do it.

The Pittsboro Herald gives an account of a man in Onslow county named Campbell, who voluntarily starved himself to death about thirty years ago.

Every man who was denied the right to vote, should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

A WORD FROM MOORE COUNTY.

CARTHAIGE, N. C., Moore County, Dec. 6th, 1880.

EDITOR POST:—I give you the proceedings of the Commissioners meeting to-day. Sheriff W. M. Black, elect, came forward and offered his bond for \$2,000, justified to by the best men of Moore and Harnett counties and the Board of Commissioners refused him bond and would not accept it. They only required Sheriff J. J. Wicker to give bond for \$32,000, and his bond was under no consideration as good as Sheriff Black's. They required Sheriff Black to give bond for \$64,000, but double the amount of Sheriff Wicker. Wicker is a Democrat, and Black a Republican. The Board of Commissioners is Democratic. That is the kind of Democratic rule in Moore county.

A Democratic Sheriff is only required to give a bond of \$12,000, and a Republican Sheriff is required to give bond for \$64,000 by the same Board of Commissioners. They closed the doors and held a secret session from 4 p. m. till about 2 a. m., and then refused the whole bond with the exception of \$8,000, and Col. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, then asked the Commissioners to extend the time until the next meeting. They refused by saying "we only give you time to sign your names." It then being 2 o'clock a. m., Col. J. W. Hinsdale then asked the Board to qualify S. H. Buchanan. By so doing W. M. Black gave the bond required by the Commissioners, then the oath of office was administered to him, and conducted into office. Then they refused to take T. W. Ritter's bond offered for \$6,000, when only required to give a bond of \$5,000 as Register of Deeds. The bond was signed by men who proved to be worth from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each, by A. H. McNeill, C. S. C. of this county, but still the bond was refused.

James D. McIver stepped forward forward and said he would see old W. M. Ritter through, that he was a good honest man, and the bond offered was a good one, and he was not afraid of Mr. T. W. Ritter, so he made the bond good. James D. McIver is a good Democrat, he is State Solicitor, he is a man of too much pride to approve such a deed as this Board tried to do to the Republican party of Moore county.

Old Moore county is one more under the control of Republican rule, and hope she may stand for years to come at the head of the list.

A TOO COSTLY WEDDING GOWN.

How it Spoiled the Matrimonial Plans of a New Hampshire Widow.

From the Boston Commonwealth, Dec. 6.
A few weeks ago a New Hampshire man, who had been a widower for five years, concluded he would take another helpmate, and instead of making his selection from the marriageable girls of his own neighborhood, he got out that he was going down to Boston to get him a wife. He left home for that purpose, and the joys of his neighbors, who predicted all sorts of misfortune that would befall him. Arriving in this city, he made his way to a well known intelligence office, and imparted the object of his mission to the matron in attendance. After considerable questioning to satisfy herself of the bona fides of the farmer's intentions, she went into the room where were a dozen or more young women waiting for situations. She stated to them that a man was in the office who had come to Boston to get him a wife. Were there any young girls who were willing to go to live in New Hampshire? He said he was willing to give her a good fit-out of wedding clothes at once. One young, plump-looking Irish girl said she'd like to see the party. After a few minutes' conversation with the widower who consented to marry her, they left the office to buy the wedding outfit. The farmer took this as confidence one of the appearances, and joyfully entered into the matter. After consulting them in their selection of the various necessary articles of a new nature, they went up to the dress department, to buy the wedding gown. The variety shown the young girl bewildered her, but she finally settled her heart on a dress that cost \$100. Unfortunately, the price was \$100 more than the man was willing to pay. The girl rose and picked up the dress, several other saleswomen took sides with the girl and pleaded for the coveted dress, but without success. Then the girl got her spirit up and told him that he was a mean old fellow, and she wouldn't marry him if he gave her the best dress in the store, and married out.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1880.

The city ordinances are to be recorded and will shortly be issued complete in book form.

S. H. Irwin, of the Creek, Colfax county, New Mexico, says:—I am now wearing an "Only Long Pad," and it has afforded me almost instant relief from asthma. See ad.

W. A. Titus, 62 Ashland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, says:—My wife is now as strong as ever, her regained health being directly due to the use of the Excelsior Kidney Pad. We can heartily recommend it to all kidney troubled persons. See ad.

NEW CHURCH.—The new Congregational Church, near the corner of Nun and 7th street, which will be used by the colored people of this city, is approaching completion, and is quite a handsome and commodious edifice. The Rev. D. D. Dodge, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Memorial Institute, will be the minister in charge.

"I Have Come to Life, and am so thankful!"

"I am very happy, indeed," writes a lady, "and feel as though I lived in a different world from what I did last winter. I have come to life, and am so thankful." She had used Compound Oxygen for nearly a year. "I was a terrible sufferer from nervous prostration, gastric troubles, and nervous irritation of the stomach; life was hard to be endured. * * * My friends wonder to see me do much; many never thought to see me alive again, and can not sufficiently express their surprise. I have waited to be quite sure." All information about the Compound Oxygen Treatment is contained in our Treatise, which is sent free. Drs. Starkey & Pelen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Called Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.—The Board of Aldermen met in called session Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, all of the Board being present.

The Mayor stated that he had called the Board together for the purpose of getting the views of the Aldermen relative to the sale of the old Market, as to whether it should be sold at public auction or by sealed bids.

Alderman Myers offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sale of the old Market House advertised for to-day be withdrawn and that sealed bids be advertised for the purchase and sale of same as it now stands, the building to be removed by or before January 7th, 1881, and that the bids be opened at a meeting of this Board on or before the 20th inst., the city reserving the right to reject all bids.

The Board then adjourned.

A PAYING OCCUPATION.

The approach of the long winter evenings calls attention to the matter of a lamp, for without a good light the pleasure or profit is taken from reading or study. Coal oil is now in general use, for illuminating purposes outside of cities or large towns where coal gas is used, and when a proper lamp is used it is the best substitute for sunlight yet discovered. The principle or plan upon which the Student Lamp is constructed may be said to be the best in use, but the lamp itself has always had several objectionable features which we are glad to see are being done away with in the new aspirant for favor called the "Home Lamp Co., of Cincinnati. The great objection to most other lamps is their liability to be upset, the trouble to keep them in order, and the poor light given by them. The New Home Lamp is Nickel Plated, and almost a facsimile of the Student Lamp; it has a handsome ornamental clamp by means of which the lamp can be at once easily adjusted in any position upon the center table, piano, music rest, sewing machine, desk, or by means of a handsome bracket, which goes with the lamp, can be placed upon the wall, and in whatever position it is placed it is absolutely safe. This is the great feature of excellence, but the New Home Lamp combines also the patent argand burner, a filling indicator and match box. No lamp has ever before been received with such universal favor or received such strong recommendations from the leading journals of Cincinnati. It is also endorsed by such men as the mayor and postmaster, several insurance presidents and express agents of that city as the safest, most convenient and best lamp made. The Company desires agents in this locality, and any smart lady or gentleman can make a handsome income during the next six months by canvassing for its sale. There is hardly a dozen families in this county who will not want one, and its price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all. For further information address Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper and they will give you full particulars and exclusive territory to canvass in.

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WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Dec. 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, with 42 cents asked. No sales to report.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, with 42 cents asked. No sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, with 42 cents asked. No sales to report.

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ROBIN.—The market was firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, with 42 cents asked. No sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained, and at \$1 40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market was steady at \$2 25 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 80 for Hard, and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted firm, with sales of 500 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for December opened steady in New York at 12 1/2 cents and closed weak at 12 1/4 cents; February opened steady at 12 1/2 cents and closed weak at 12 1/4 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary	10	11	12
Good Ordinary	10	11	12
Low Middling	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Middling	11	12	13
Good Middling	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1,222 bales
Spirits Turpentine	335 casks
Rosin	1,311 bbls
Tar	323 bbls
Crude Turpentine	339 bbls

Dec. 13.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 42 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 650 casks at "Change at that price."

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained. Sales to reported of 1,000 bbls, Good Strained at \$1 35 per bbl, and 600 do. F Extra No. 2 at \$1 40 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1 80 for Hard and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet and steady, with sales of 10 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents and 125 do. on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for November opened quiet and firm in New York at 10 1/2 cents and closed quiet and firm at 10 1/2 cents; January opened quiet and firm at 10 1/2 cents and closed quiet and firm at 10 1/2 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Good Middling.	—	66	66
<hr/>			
RECEIPTS.			
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RECEIPTS.

Cotton	570 bales
Spirits Turpentine	220 casks
Rosin	2,332 bbls
Tar	1,187 bbls
Crude Turpentine	330 bbls

Dec. 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1 30 for Strained and \$1 35 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at \$1 80 for Hard, and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm, with sales of 250 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents; January opened steady at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Crude turpentine	55 1/2 bbls
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SPIRITS TURPETINSE.—The market	

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2,071 bales
Spirits Turpentine	204 casks
Rosin	1,787 bbls
Tar	217 bbls
Crude Turpentine	388 bbls

Dec. 15.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, and 43 cents asked; buyers and sellers apart, with no sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls, Good Strained at \$1 40 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at \$1 80 for Hard and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales on basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. Also sales of 60 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10 1/2 cents, and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents; January opened steady at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

gallon the last sale being 43½ cents, at which price, the market closing strong.

ROSIN—Market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	828 bales
Spirits Turpentine	204 casks
Rosin	2,212 bbls
Tar	168 bbls
Crude Turpentine	118 bbls

Dec. 16.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, and 43 cents asked, at 44 cents per gallon the last sale being 43 cents, at which price, the market closing strong.

ROBIN.—Market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. HARTER'S

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Ferrous Iodide of Iron, Ferrous Chloride and the Phosphates, associated with the most powerful and reliable Medical Protection, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fever and Chronic Illness and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTE MEDICINE CO., 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES

DYSPEPSIA

IRON TONIC

by

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

It is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced person.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DYPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales of 300 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened firm in New York at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents; January opened firm at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Good Ordinary	9	10	11
Low Middling	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Middling	10	11	12
Good Middling	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1,391 bales
Spirits Turpentine	250 casks
Rosin	1,422 bbls
Tar	418 bbls
Crude Turpentine	4567 bbls

Dec. 17.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported of 450 casks at 42 cents per gallon.

ROBIN.—The market was quoted firm, at \$1 30 for Strained and \$1 35 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1 80 for Hard, and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with small sales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents, and 100 do on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents; January opened steady at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Tar.—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TERPENTINE - Market firm,

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	846 bales
Spirits Turpentine	139 casks
Rosin	1,223 bbls
Tar	123 bbls
Crude Turpentine	172 bbls

Dec. 18.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, bid, and 43 cents asked; buyers and sellers apart, with no sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 35 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls, Good Strained at \$1 40 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at \$1 80 for Hard and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales on basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. Also sales of 60 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10 1/2 cents, and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents; January opened steady at 10 1/2 cents and closed steady at 10 1/2 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere.

RECEIPTS.

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Rosin	1,223 bbls
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TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at \$1 80 for Hard and \$2 80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

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